

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

NEW SERIES—NO. 5, VOL. VI.]

LEXINGTON, K. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1820.

[VOL. X. XIV]

TERMS OF THE Kentucky Gazette, PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, By Norvell & Cavins.

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FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

DOCUMENTS,

TRANSMITTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS WITH THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT, OF 7th DECEMBER, 1819.

[Continued.]

The Secretary of State to Mr. Forsyth,
Department of State,
Washington, March 10, 1819.
John Forsyth, Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain.

Sir: by the eighth article of the treaty of amity, settlement, and limits, between the United States and Spain, signed on the 22d of last month, all the grants of lands made by His Catholic Majesty, or by his lawful authorities, since the 24th of January, 1818, in the territories ceded by His Catholic Majesty to the United States, in the Floridas, are declared, and agreed to be, null and void. This date was proposed by Mr. Onís and acceded to on the part of the United States, with a full and clear understanding on both sides, that the grants made, or alleged to have been made, in the course of the preceding winter, to the Duke of Alagon, the Count of Punon Rostro, and Mr. Vargas, were among those agreed and declared to be null and void. Copies of the grants to the Count of Punon Rostro and to Mr. Vargas, in the form of orders to the governor general of the island of Cuba, and to the governor of the Floridas, has been transmitted to this department by Mr. Erving; the first of which bears date the 6th of February, and the second the 12th of March, 1818; but no copy has been received of that to the Duke of Alagon. As, however, the authenticity of these documents might be denied, and the grants have never been made public, it is proper that the possibility of any future question, with regard to those grants, should be guarded against; for which purpose the form of a declaration is enclosed, which it will be proper for you to deliver, on exchanging the ratifications of the treaty, to the Spanish minister with whom you will make the exchange. The fact of the mutual understanding, that these grants were annulled by the treaty, is fully and explicitly admitted by Mr. Onís, in his answer dated this day; to a note from me on this subject; copies of which, with a translation of his answer, are herewith enclosed. It is not anticipated that any objection will be made to receiving the declaration; if, however, there should be, you will, nevertheless, exchange the ratifications, it being sufficient to give the notice and the proof of the understanding, on both sides, of the operation of the article and of the effect which will be given to it on the part of the United States.

I am, with much respect, &c.
(Signed.)

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

Form of the declaration referred to in the preceding letter.

The undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary from the U. States at the court of His Catholic Majesty, is commanded by the president of the United States to explain and declare, upon the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of amity, settlement, and limits, between the United States and His Catholic Majesty signed by the respective Plenipotentiaries, at Washington, on the twenty-second day of February last, that, in agreeing upon the 24th day of January, 1818, as the date, subsequent to which, all grants of land, made by His Catholic Majesty, or by his legitimate authorities, in the Floridas, were declared to be null and void, it was with a full and clear understanding between the Plenipotentiaries of both the high contracting parties, that, among the grants thus declared null and void, were all those made, or alleged to have been made, in the course of the preceding winter, by His Catholic Majesty to the Duke of Alagon, the Count of Punon Rostro, and Mr. Vargas, and others derived from them. And the ratifications of the treaty are exchanged under the explicit declaration and understanding that all the said grants are null and void, and will be so held by the United States.

Madrid, —, 1818.

The secretary of state to the minister of France.
Mr. Hyde de Neuville, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from France.

Washington, 17th March.
SIR: By the eighth article of the treaty lately concluded between the United States and Spain, all grants of land made by the king of Spain, or his legitimate authorities, in Florida, before the 24th of January, 1818, are confirmed on certain conditions; all those made after that date are declared null and void. Since the conclusion of the treaty, a rumor has been circulated, that certain grants, made by the king of Spain, in the course of the preceding winter, to the Duke of Alagon, the Count of Punon Rostro, and Mr. Vargas, were made on the 23d of January, 1818. Mr. Forsyth has therefore been instructed, on exchange of the ratifications of the treaty, to declare that it is fully and explicitly understood on both sides, at its signature, that all were, by the treaty, included among those declared to be absolutely null and void. Mr. de Onís himself, in answer to a note from me, has readily declared that such was his understanding. From the friendly part taken by you, in concert with Mr. de Onís, in this negotiation, you were apprised of all the circumstances attending it; and I have to request that you would have the goodness to state your impressions on the subject, particularly in relation to the absolute nullity of those grants, and, as far as you think proper, the facts in connection with this transaction which you have mentioned to me in conversation.

I pray you, sir, to accept the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

The minister of France to the secretary of state.

[TRANSLATED.]

Legation of France in the U. States
Washington, 18th March.

SIR: I was very sure, and you were of the same opinion, that to destroy the rumor which had been spread, it would suffice to inform the minister of Spain of it. The loyalty which characterizes him did not permit the smallest uneasiness on the subject. After the declaration of Mr. Onís, mine can be of no importance; however, as you desire, (in case the mistake of date should be real) that the fact resulting from the treaty should be well established, and by all those persons who took part, directly or indirectly, in the transaction, I have the honor, sir, to declare to you, in the most formal manner, that it has been understood, always understood, by you, by the minister of Spain, and, I will add, by myself, that the three great grants, of land made to the Duke of Alagon, to the Count of Punon Rostro and to Mr. Vargas, were of the number of those annulled.

The date of the 24th of January was proposed and accepted in the complete persuasion, on one part and the other that these three great grants were subsequent to it.

I will add, sir, because it is the exact and pure truth, that having been charged by Mr. Onís, during his illness, to discuss with you several articles of the treaty, particularly the 8th article, you consented to the drawing up of this article more in conformity with the desire of the Spanish minister, only on the admission, as a fact beyond doubt, that the three principal grants were and remained null, and as not having taken. Mr. Onís has not ceased thus to understand it. He has explained himself upon it frankly and loyally, as well since as before the treaty. The mistake of date, if it exists, can, then, give birth to no difficulty whatever at Madrid. The good faith of Mr. Onís, that of his government, are guarantees too strong to render any other explanations necessary. Between governments as between individuals, the same laws of honor and probity govern transactions. The convention exists only by the convention; therefore, sir, in this case the simple statement of the fact will be sufficient to rectify that mistake.

In answering you, sir, immediately, the letter which you did me the honor to write to me, I embrace with much pleasure this new opportunity to assure you of the high consideration with which I have the honor to be, &c.

G. HYDE DE NEUVILLE.

Hon. Mr. Adams, secretary of state.

Observations on the eighth article of the treaty of 22d February, 1819, between the United States and Spain, submitted to Mr. de Neuville 14th July, 1819.

It will be recollected by Mr. de Neuville, that, on the 15th of February last, Mr. de Onís being confined to his house, by indisposition, Mr. de Neuville, at his request, had a conversation with Mr. Adams, in which were discussed the project of a treaty which had been delivered on the 9th of February, by Mr. de Onís, to Mr. Adams, and the counter project sent by Mr. Adams to Mr. Onís, on the 15th of the same month.

The ninth article of the project of Mr. Onís was in these words:

"All grants of land made by His Catholic Majesty, or by his legitimate authorities, in the aforesaid territories, of the two Floridas, and others which His Majesty cedes to the United States, shall be confirmed and acknowledged as valid, excepting those grants which may have been made after the 24th January of last year, the date that the first proposals were made for the cession of those provinces, shall be held null and void in consideration of the grantees not having complied with the conditions of the cession."

The 8th article of the counter-project sent by Mr. Adams was as follows:

"All grants of land made by or in the name of His Catholic Majesty, in the aforesaid territories, after the 24th January, 1818, shall be held null, the conditions of the said grants not having been performed by the grantees. All grants made before that date, by His Majesty, or by his legitimate authorities, the conditions of which shall have been performed by the grantees, according to the tenor of the respective grants, and none other, shall be confirmed and acknowledged as valid."

Mr. de Neuville's particular attention is requested to the differences between the two projected articles, because it will recall particularly to his remembrance the point upon which the discussion concerning this article turned. By turning to the written memorandum drawn by Mr. de Neuville himself, of this discussion, he will perceive he has noted that Mr. de Onís insisted, "that this article could not be varied from what was contained in the chevalier's project, as the object of the last clause therein was merely to save the honor and dignity of the sovereignty of his Catholic Majesty."

It was then observed by Mr. Adams, that the honor & dignity of his Catholic Majesty would be saved by recognizing the grants prior to the 24th of January, as "valid to the same extent as they were binding on his Catholic Majesty," and he agreed to except the article as drawn by Mr. Onís, with this explanation, (see Mr. de Neuville's memorandum.) It was on this occasion that Mr. de Neuville observed, that if the grants prior to January 24, 1818, were confirmed only to the same extent that they were binding on the king of Spain, there were many *bona fide* grantees, of long standing in actual possession of their grants, and having actually made partial settlements upon them, but who had been prevented, by the extraordinary circumstances in which Spain had been situated, and the revolutions in Europe, from fulfilling all the conditions of the grants; that it would be very harsh to leave these persons liable to a forfeiture, which might, indeed, in rigor be exacted from them, but which very certainly never would be, if they had remained under the Spanish dominion. It will be well remembered by Mr. de Neuville how earnestly he insisted upon this equitable suggestion, and how strongly he disclaimed for Mr. Onís, every wish or intention to cover, by a provision for such persons, any fraudulent grants. And it was then observed by Mr. de Neuville, that the date assumed, of the 24th January, of 1818, was not sufficient for guarding against fraudulent grants, because they might be easily antedated. It was with reference to these suggestions of Mr. de Neuville, afterwards again strenuously urged by Mr. de Onís, that the article was finally modified as it now stands in the treaty, declaring all grants subsequent to 24th January, 1818, absolutely null, and those of prior date valid to the same extent only that they would have been binding upon the king. But allowing to *bona fide* grantees in actual possession, and having commenced settlements, but who had been prevented by the late circumstances of the Spanish nation and the revolutions in Europe, from fulfilling all the conditions of their grants, in time to *compte* them. It is needless to observe, that as these incidents do not apply to either of the grantees to Alagon, Punon Rostro or Vargas, neither of those grants is confirmed by the article as it stands; and that it is perfectly immaterial, in that respect, whether they were dated before or after the 24th January, 1818, it being admitted on all sides, that these grants were not binding upon the king, conformably to the Spanish laws. The terms of the article accord precisely with the intentions of all the parties to the negotiation and the signature of the treaty. If the dates of the grants are subsequent to 24th Jan. 1818, they are annulled by the date; if prior to that date, they are null because not included among the prior grants confirmed.

The force of the enemy, was composed of nine *flecheras* and one *calador*, with 250 men of the land force on board, the greatest part of them of the *Varin-has* battalion.

The advantages derived from this action, are attested by 30 of the enemy killed; and the capture of their whole flotilla; one six inch howitzer, five brass guns of two and three pounds, four *paderaros*, with their swivels; six hundred cartridges of the calibres of the cannon, five thousand musket cartridges; some drums, four chests nails, and the whole of the official correspondence of the commandant of the royal expedition, who was a Spaniard and fell in the action—on him were found the orders of the governor of Varillas.

On our part it is worthy of remark, that we lost not one man, and had only one wounded!

Lieutenant Col. Pena is in pursuit of the fugitives—and there is no probability that one will escape.

Officers and troops have fulfilled their duty to the liberty of their country.

God preserve you many years.

ANTONIA DIAZ.

EVACUATION OF SAN FERNANDO BY THE ROYALISTS.

Official dispatch of General Paez to the Vice President of the State.

Sir—I have this moment received an official communication from the commandant of the frontier of San Fernando, informing me of the evacuation of that place by the enemy on the night of the 15th inst. He marched immediately to that place, and found a quantity of powder, 10,000 nails for naval service, a ton of wrought iron, and the stores generally full of salt provisions and grain of every description.

The precipitation of the enemy's retreat is conspicuous in his not taking even time to burn the place; the only damage which they effected on shore, being to throw the artillery in the river; but the works are in perfect preservation, notwithstanding they had long before established mines to blow them up.

They also burnt the vessels which they had. I have detached several parties, in order to ascertain the direction of the enemy's flight, and shall in due time apprise you of the result of my operations.

J. A. PAEZ.

Achaguas, 20th Oct. 1819

Official dispatch of the Spanish general Barreyro, late commander in chief of the royal army in New Grenada, to the viceroy Samano—giving his account of the battle of Vargas.

Most Excellent Sir—Posted in front

of the enemy in the plains of Bonza, I waited only for the abandonment of their position by the enemy, in the expectation of liberating the country by a single blow from all the disturbance which he had produced. Yesterday I was informed, that the enemy had actually crossed the river and were marching in the direction of El Salitre—whereupon, I immediately ordered the king's battalion and the cavalry, to cut off their march and prevent their occupation of that place. This was effected by dislodging the enemy's cavalry. Our division continued its march, until they had reached the *hantano* [marsh] of Vargas, where the enemy halted, and immediately took a position on the sides of the hills to the east; which are not so much elevated as those in their rear.

I took post on an elevated ground, in front of their position, and having previously reconnoitred the ground, I gave orders to colonel Lopez, to move with his battalion, and occupy the higher grounds in the enemy's rear, and attack them in that direction.

This gallant officer, notwithstanding the difficulties of the ground, and the formidable number of the enemy, which attempted to arrest his movements, took possession of the position to which he was ordered, overcoming with the bayonet, every resistance made to his intrepid battalion; not being able to restrain the ardor of the troops, I ordered the company of grenadiers of the second regiment of Numanzia to move up to his support, and attack the enemy in flank, which they executed notwithstanding a severe tempest, which commenced at the first moment of his movement. All the efforts of the enemy were employed in vain to regain the position from which they had been driven; and a company of the same battalion, emulating their comrades of the grenadiers, dislodged the enemy a second time, and drove them to the foot of the declivity.

The column of the reserve was instantly ordered to take the enemy in flank, while the cavalry was ordered to charge the enemy in all the defiles through which they were precipitating themselves. Their situation was now such, that there was every reason to believe that one could escape; but desperation appeared to have inspired them with a resolution that has scarcely an example. Their infantry and cavalry were concentrated in close order, while advancing from the defiles; they began to ascend the hills with an intrepid and desperate fury; and our infantry by a too excessive ardor, as well as by the fatiguing nature of the ground, were thrown into disorder, and unable to arrest the march of the enemy who did not nevertheless recover the ground, but by great sacrifices. Our troops were here reinforced by two more companies of the reserve, and the position was taken and retaken three times at the point of the bayonet. Unfortunately, a reinforcement of four more companies sent to sustain our troops, mistook the road, and arrived only when it was too late.

This rendered it necessary for me to detach the grenadiers and the 6th and 4th troops of dragoon, to make a diversion on the rear of the enemy; for which purpose the dragoons were dismounted and embodied with the infantry, and the enemy was once more driven from his position. I was now confident of the total extermination of the enemy, as, while they were assaulted in front, the king's battalion was to attack them simultaneously in the rear; but the ammunition of our troops, at this critical moment failed, and the ground presented a thousand difficulties, which were aggravated by a heavy rain, that effectually put a stop to our firing; and the approach of the night induced me to re-concentrate the troops, and take up a position for the night on the field of battle, to wait the arrival of ammunition.

The loss of the enemy was immense—but despair had precipitated their officers and soldiers on our bayonets, where they met that death which they so much merited. This being the anniversary of the patron of Spain, (St. Jago) it was impossible to moderate the ardor and animosity of our troops, which produced some disunion of our force; were it not for which, the whole of the insurgents must have perished. The infantry performed prodigies, and the soldiers and officers of his majesty's army conducted themselves like heroes.

The ground did not permit the cavalry to display their valor, the grenadiers and the 6th and 4th troops of cavalry distinguished themselves acting as infantry.

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The enemy retreat ed the same night, but a league from the field of battle, and took a position, covering his rear and right flank, by an inaccessible mountain, very difficult of access. I made a remark, that Bolivar, not desiring to make use of the devotion of his troops, always chose positions the most critical

SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS. Complete Destruction of the royal Flotilla in the Apure.

Extract from the dispatch of the republican naval commander, Don Diaz, on the Apure, to General Paez.

On board the *Invencible*, at anchor in Apure, Nov. 7, 1819—9th year.

General—According to your orders, I made sail with the force under my command on the 22d ult. I anchored in the Apure, where I determined to await the approach of the enemy, in order to bring them to action with advantage, by combining my operations with those of the land forces, in case the enemy should attempt any enterprise with his cavalry on the main land. At 6, in the morning of the 20th, the enemy made his appearance at the mouth of the Cayman creek, where the lieutenant of the republican navy, Joseph Bravo, with three *flecheras* had been stationed. This officer, in conformity with his orders, communicated to me the enemy's approach, and moved his division towards Santa Caterina. Early in the morning of the 30th, I took a new position at the mouth of the Apure, in order to conceal our force from the enemy, and thus induce him to engage. At 11 o'clock, he appeared in the line of battle ahead, and as I expected, the action soon began. The manœuvres of our flotilla, and our well directed and steady fire, soon threw his line into disorder, and he halted off for the river Onasco; where, after having made some repairs, he soon after returned, and the action was renewed. In order to profit by the opportunity so much desired, I made the signal for *boarding* along the whole line, and the movements of our flotilla we executed with an effect and a celerity that cannot be too much admired, in spite of the tremendous noise of heavy and small arms made by the enemy. But the enemy's flotilla, as soon as our first success was perceived, no longer waited to decide the action by combat; they, as if by signal, run their vessels high and dry upon the beach, and landed their whole crews. This rendered it necessary for me to divide my force in order to attack them, as the position enabled me to do in front and flank—for this purpose, I ordered captain Castell to make a landing at a favorable section with fifty *casadores*; and that brave officer made such an impression by this unexpected movement, that with the effect on the enemy's front, the victory was soon decided.

The force of the enemy, was composed of nine *flecheras* and one *calador*, with 250 men of the land force on board, the greatest part of them of the *Varin-has* battalion.

The advantages derived from this action, are attested by 30 of the enemy killed; and the capture of their whole flotilla; one six inch howitzer, five brass guns of two and three pounds, four *paderaros*, with their swivels; six hundred cartridges of the calibres of the cannon, five thousand musket cartridges; some drums, four chests nails, and the whole of the official correspondence of the commandant of the royal expedition, who was a Spaniard and fell in the action—on him were found the orders of the governor of Varillas.

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The column of the reserve was instantly ordered to take the enemy in flank, while the cavalry was ordered to charge the enemy in all the defiles through which they were precipitating themselves. Their situation was now such, that there was every reason to believe that one could escape; but desperation appeared to have inspired them with a resolution that has scarcely an example. Their infantry and cavalry were concentrated in close order, while advancing from the defiles; they began to ascend the hills with an intrepid and desperate fury; and our infantry by a too excessive ardor, as well as by the fatiguing nature of the ground, were thrown into disorder, and unable to arrest the march of the enemy who did not nevertheless recover the ground, but by great sacrifices. Our troops were here reinforced by two more companies of the reserve, and the position was taken and retaken three times at the point of the bayonet. Unfortunately, a reinforcement of four more companies sent to sustain our troops, mistook the road, and arrived only when it was too late.

This rendered it necessary for me to detach the grenadiers and the 6th and 4th troops of dragoon, to make a diversion on the rear of the enemy; for which purpose the dragoons were dismounted and embodied with the infantry, and the enemy was once more driven from his position. I was now confident of the total extermination of the enemy, as, while they were assaulted in front, the king's battalion was to attack them simultaneously in the rear; but the ammunition of our troops, at this critical moment failed, and the ground presented a thousand difficulties, which were aggravated by a heavy rain, that effectually put a stop to our firing; and the approach of the night induced me to re-concentrate the troops, and take up a position for the night on the field of battle, to wait the arrival of ammunition.

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and dangerous in order that desperation should supply their want of skill. As the conduct of all my officers and troops has been distinguished, it is not possible for me to make any particular discrimination or superiority, but I shall mention to your excellency those who had been very conspicuous, in order that they may obtain the distinction which they merit; assuring your excellency, that there is not an individual of this army, which is not entitled to your consideration.

I have ordered the field of battle to be reconnoitred, and a considerable number of muskets are already collected.

God preserve your excellency many years.

JOSE MARIE BARREYRO.

Pontana de Vargas, 26th July, 1819.

Postscript—11 o'clock, A. M.

The enemy has just made a retrograde movement—I will follow him.

[He did follow, and in the battle of Boyaca, Barreyro was defeated and entered in the triumph, as Bolivar's prisoner, the capital of New Grenada, in 11 days after the date of this curious dispatch; which, from the acknowledgment of a royal general, places the valor and enthusiasm of the patriots on such ground as would not be believed, had it been declared by themselves.]

Kentucky, Jessamine Circuit, Set.

OCTOBER TERM, 1819.

Peter Smith and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Shanklin, and Wm. Shanklin—Complains.

Against

Magdalen Shanklin, John Shanklin, Solomon Hornback and Mary his wife, late Mary Shanklin, Rowland Hughes & Jane his wife, late Jane Shanklin, Robert Shanklin, Celia Shanklin, Hannah Shanklin, Catharine Shanklin and George Shanklin—Defendants.

IN CHANCERY

Magdalen Shanklin, guardian and mother of Celia Shanklin, Hannah Shanklin, Catharine Shanklin, and George Shanklin, infants and heirs of Robt. Shanklin, dec'd.—Petitioners.

Against,

Peter Smith and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Shanklin, Solomon Hornback and Mary his wife, late Mary Shanklin, Rowland Hughes and Jane his wife, late Jane Shanklin, and Robert Shanklin.—Defendants.

ON PETITION FOR SALE OF A PART OF THE REAL ESTATE OF ROBT. SHANKLIN, DEC'D.

THIS day came the complainants and petitioners by their attorney, and the defendants, Rowland Hughes and Jane his wife, not having entered their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth. On motion of the complainants by their attorney, it is considered by the court, that unless the said absent defendants do appear here on or before the first day of the next April term of this court, and answer the complainant's bills, the same shall be taken as confessed against them. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth, for two calendar months in succession.

A copy. Attest,

4-2m DANL. B. PRICE, c. l. j. c.

Clarke Circuit, Set:

JANUARY SPECIAL CHANCERY TERM, 1820.

Jailey Downey, Complainant,

Against

Leroy Cole &c. Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Leroy Cole, by his attorney this day produced his answer and cross bill herein, which is ordered to be filed; and it appearing to the court, that the defendant, Mary Johnson, is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and not having entered her appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court: it is therefore ordered, that unless the said defendant do appear here on or before the first day of our next March term, and answer the complainant's bill herein, and also the cross bill of the defendant, Leroy Cole, the same will be taken for confessed against her. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper printed in this state for two months successively.

A copy. Attest,

JOHN MARTIN, Jr. d. c. c. c.

[4413 S. H.]

Clarke Circuit, set:

JANUARY SPECIAL CHANCERY TERM, 1820.

Robert Kincaid, Complainant,

Against

Garland Overton, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

ON the motion of the complainant aforesaid, by his counsel, and it appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court: it is therefore ordered, that unless the said defendant do appear here on or before the first day of our next March term, and answer the complainant's bill herein, and also the cross bill of the defendant, Robert Kincaid, the same will be taken for confessed against him. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper printed in this state for two months successively.

A copy. Attest,

JOHN MARTIN, Jr. d. c. c.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.—JANUARY 17.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, gave notice that he should, on to-morrow, ask leave to introduce a bill for the adjustment of land claims in the state of Louisiana, and territory of Missouri and Arkansas.

Mr. Thomas, of Illinois, gave notice, that he should, on to-morrow, ask leave to introduce a bill by the title of "a bill to prohibit the introduction of slavery into the territories of the United States North and West of the contemplated state of Missouri."

The senate then resumed the consideration of the admission of the state of Maine into the Union, as proposed to be amended by the annexation of Missouri. And the said proposed amendment being under consideration—

Mr. Edwards offered an amendment, having in view the principle of compromise (by exclusion of slavery from the other territories of the U. States); but subsequently withdrew it, to give an opportunity for the following proviso: "Provided, that the further introduction into said state of persons to be held to slavery, or involuntary servitude, within the same, shall be irrevocably prohibited."

This motion was supported at length by Mr. Roberts, opposed by Mr. Elliott, and supported by Mr. Morrill.

And then the senate adjourned.

JANUARY 18.

One or two reports, on private claims, were made, and others, previously made, concurred in.

Agreeably to notice given, Mr. Thomas asked, and obtained leave to bring in the following bill, which was read and passed to the second reading.

A BILL to prohibit the introduction of slavery into the territories of the United States north and west of the contemplated state of Missouri.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sixth article of the ordinance of Congress, passed on the thirteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, for the government of the territory of the United States, north-west of the river Ohio, shall, to all intents and purposes, be deemed and held applicable to, and shall have full force and effect in and over, all the territory belonging to the United States, which lies west and north of a line beginning at a point on the parallel of north latitude thirty degrees and thirty minutes where the said parallel crosses the western boundary line of the United States; thence, running east, along that parallel of latitude, to a point where the said parallel is intersected by a meridian line passing through the middle of the Kansas river, where the same empties into the Missouri river; thence, from the point aforesaid, north, along the said meridian line, to the intersection of the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the river Des Moines, making the said line to correspond with the Indian boundary line; thence east, from the point of intersection last aforesaid, along the parallel of latitude, to the middle of the channel of the main fork of the said river Des Moines, to the mouth of the same, where it empties into the Mississippi river; thence, due east, to the middle of the main channel of Mississippi river; thence, up and following the course of the Mississippi river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to its source; and thence, due north, to the northern boundary of the United States.

The senate then resumed the consideration of the bill for the admission of Maine into the Union, as proposed to be amended by the superaddition of provisions for the admission of Missouri, being under consideration:

Mr. Morrill concluded the speech which he yesterday began, in favor of the restriction. It being late before Mr. M. concluded, the senate then adjourned, on motion of Mr. Walker, of Georgia, who, it is presumed, will next take the floor in this debate.

JANUARY 20.

The debate on the Missouri Question, was resumed this morning.

Mr. Loring, of Pennsylvania, addressed the Senate in support of the restriction.

Mr. Burrill, of Rhode Island, followed on the same side; and

Mr. Macon, of North Carolina, closed this day's debate by a speech against the restriction.

The Senate adjourned, on the motion of Mr. Pinckney of Maryland, who will take the floor to-morrow morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the Secretary of the treasury, transmitting a statement of the payments made at the treasury for the year 1819.

The speaker laid before the house also a report of the secretary of war of the contingent expenses of the military establishment during the year 1819.

These reports were ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. Brush, from the committee on military affairs, made an unfavorable report on the petition of John McDonald; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, from the select committee of ways and means, made a report on the petition of Martha Flood, accompanied by a bill for her relief; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Anderson, from the committee on the public lands, made an unfavorable report on the memorial of the legisla-

ture of Illinois, praying for the passage of a law to give relief to those persons who were residents of the frontiers of Illinois between August 1790, and August, 1795; which report was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Hendricks, it was Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing an additional land office in the state of Indiana.

FOURTH CENSUS.

The house then, on motion of Mr. Campbell, took up the report of the committee of the whole house on the bill providing for taking the 4th census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.

The amendments made to the bill by the committee of the whole (as reported in the proceedings of the 6th inst.) were successively concurred in. In the course of their consideration some discussion arose, as well on these as on additional amendments which were proposed.

That amendment being under consideration which provides, for the enumeration of the manufacturing establishments, &c. a compensation of 20 per cent on the amount of the other compensation allowed by the act—

Mr. Slocumb questioned the propriety of the allowance. He thought the expense greater than was necessary, and the nation, said Mr. S. will not believe we are in earnest when we speak of retrenchment, while we go on to vote the public money in this way. He did not think the information sufficiently valuable to justify the expense.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland moved to amend the amendment allowing 20 per cent, so as to provide that it should not exceed that amount, and "to be apportioned in proportion to the services rendered, under the direction of the Secretary of state."

This amendment being agreed to— Mr. M. Coy moved to amend the amendment by striking out twenty, and inserting ten, per cent.

Mr. Smith of Maryland, thought this amount entirely inadequate to the service required. The whole amount of compensation for this service at the last census, was 69,000 dollars, and if this motion prevailed, it would reduce the amount to be divided amongst the marshals, to 20,000 dollars. This would be too little—in fact, not enough to pay the assistants which must necessarily be employed.

Mr. Smith of N. C. concurred in the opinion that this would not be an equal compensation and hoped the amendment would not prevail.

Mr. M. Coy deemed ten per cent. an ample compensation for the service required, though the service itself would be of little value to the public. At the last census, the marshals were required to enter every family and take an account of its manufactures, but what benefit was it to the nation? For merely rendering an account of the manufacturing establishments, ten per cent. on the amount of the pay allowed for taking the census, &c. which would be enough.

Mr. Mercer was in favor of giving a still greater extent to the subjects required to be enumerated and returned by the marshals, so as to embrace all the objects to which the legislation of the country could extend. It was proper that the legislature should be in possession of statistical information on all the objects which legislation could cover; so as to yield their full benefit to the public councils. So far from considering the bill to embrace too much, Mr. M. was sorry that the scope of enquiry proposed was so narrow. He would embrace all the professions, and he would require returns of the agricultural condition of the country—how much land was in cultivation, how much arable, how much pasture, how much in corn, in rice, &c. No nation had such means of acquiring all this information as was afforded to ours, by the periodical census required to be taken. Nor was the labor difficult. During the last war, the taxes extended to subjects almost without examples in any nation—from the family picture which hung on the wall to remind us of our ancestors, to the chair on which we sat—the furniture tax in Virginia produced a revenue of \$40,000 but the expense of obtaining the information necessary to enable them to levy these and other taxes amounted to a trifle, compared with the sum produced, &c. In almost all legislation for a country, the best guides were tables of statistics, giving the various details to which he had in part referred. To insure proper returns, such as would not mislead instead of enlightening, it was necessary to allow a fair and just compensation. He wished to ensure the faithful performance of this important duty, and avoid such abuses, such gross inaccuracies, as he had observed formerly in some of the returns from Virginia, instances of which Mr. M. stated economy was urged against a liberal compensation, but Mr. M. remarked that money well spent was always spent according to the soundest principles of prudence and economy—economy did not consist in the mere saving of the money—this was often the very reverse of a just economy, &c.

Mr. Livermore of N. H. was in favor of the amendment, and instead of giving 10 per cent. he would be willing to refuse any extra compensation at all for this service. In New Hampshire, the officers could make twenty dollars a day by taking the census, and the returns of manufacturing establishments would be generally made out in the evening when they were doing nothing else. By attending on a market-day, he observed,

the agents could, in some cases, enter 3,000 persons in a day; the pay for which would be a sufficient compensation for all the services required by the bill.

Mr. Smith, N. C. observed, that whatever might be the case in the northern states, it was very different in the southern. In the latter, a marshal could often not take down one hundred inhabitants in a day. The assistant would have often to ride 30 or 40 miles a day; to provide and support his horse. For this and the duties required by the bill, which Mr. S. stated in detail, the proposed allowance of 20 per cent. would be by no means too much.

The question was put on Mr. M. Coy's motion, and negatived.

Mr. Mercer then, in conformity with the views which he had submitted on the motion just decided, moved so to amend the bill that there should take place a distinct enumeration and return of the persons engaged in the professions of "law, physic and divinity;" which motion was negatived—yeas 40.

Mr. M. then moved to amend the bill by adding a clause requiring the assistants to include in their returns "such statistical details of the agriculture of the said districts, territories, and divisions, as shall ascertain the quantity of arable and inarable land in each; of the arable land, the quantity cleared and in cultivation; and of the latter, the number of acres in each species of culture, with the average annual product per acre."

Among other reasons for this amendment Mr. M. remarked that by imposing this duty on the agent a greater correctness was ensured to the returns of the other subjects, as the agent would be compelled to go about and make an actual and particular enquiry, instead of taking their information on the word of neighbors, &c. The additional information required, would not in each of the cases consume more than four or five minutes; and it would go far towards that fullness and perfection in the statistical information of the country which he has so much desired to see complete.

The question was taken on this motion without further debate, and also decided in the negative.

Mr. Stairs made an unsuccessful motion to insert a provision to require the assistants to return the number of "dwelling houses."

Mr. Bloomfield moved to amend the schedule in the bill so as to make the returns embrace the number of free white males between the ages of 18 and 26, instead of between 16 and 26, so as to exhibit the number enrolled, and to show how far the militia returns of the states were correct, &c.

Some objections being made to this amendment in its present shape, by Mr. Campbell and Mr. Whitman, the motion was modified by Mr. Bloomfield so as to provide a separate and additional column in the schedule, for the enumeration of "free white males from 16 to 18 inclusive;" and thus the amendment was adopted.

An amendment was adopted on motion of Mr. Sampson, in the clause directing the return of manufactures to except expressly "household manufactures."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and The house adjourned.

Kentucky Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, JAN. 29

The bill from the Senate concerning a road from Mount Sterling, was taken up and on motion of Mr. Davis referred to a select committee.

Mr. Cockerill from the committee to whom it was referred, reported the bill to amend the attachment law with amendments, which were adopted. The bill extends the benefits of the attachment law to debts not due, and makes sundry other provisions for the security of creditors in such cases.

Mr. Thomas P. Moore reported a bill to authorize the trustees of the town of Harrodsburg to sell or exchange sundry streets in that town, &c. which was passed.

Mr. Duncan (of Lincoln) from the committee to whom it was referred, reported a bill from the senate to authorize the appointment to commonwealth's attorneys.

Mr. Daniel moved to refer the bill to a committee of the whole, which was negatived.

Mr. Daniel moved to strike out "during good behavior," the term for which, by the bill, the office is to be held which motion prevailed—Yeas 41, Nays 33.

The blank thus made was filled up with two yeas.

Mr. Underwood moved to amend the bill so as to vest the appointment of attorneys for the several counties in the circuit judges.

This amendment was advocated by the mover and opposed by Messrs. Harrison Worthington and Clinton.

Mr. Daniel moved to amend the amendment so as to permit the Circuit judges to appoint attorneys for their judicial districts which motion was negatived.

Mr. Underwood's amendment was further advocated by the mover and Mr. Allen, and opposed by Messrs. Denny, Hays, Booker and Butler.

Mr. Daniel renewed his motion in such manner as to allow the Circuit judges to appoint attorneys, either for the several counties or for their whole judicial districts, which motion having been opposed by Mr. Chilton, was negatived.

Mr. Underwood's amendment was

then rejected.

Mr. Daniel moved so to amend the bill as to limit the duration of the act for two years, which motion then prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Daniel the words "during good behavior," were then reinstated and the rule dispensed with, the bill passed.

The bill to repeal all the charters of the Independent banks was then taken up. Mr. Davis moved an amendment giving the said banks an indefinite power to collect their debts on the stockholders, giving bond for the payment of the debts due from the banks, prohibiting the stockholders from exchanging their debts for their stock, &c. His object was to secure payment of the notes of the banks to the holders thereof.

This amendment having been advocated by the mover, and Mr. J. Emmeison, and opposed by Messrs. Harrison, Worthington, and Butler, was rejected—yeas 35, Nays 38.

Mr. Fleming moved an amendment remitting the tax due from those banks for the year 1820, which was adopted.

Mr. M. Afee occupied the floor sometime in opposition to the policy of the bill, as it respects the public, and its justice, as it respects the stockholders of the banks, and contended, that it was rather the duty of the house, to foster these institutions, together with the bank of Kentucky, from which much relief might be obtained for the distresses of the community.

Mr. Worthington spoke at some length in favor of the bill, and assailed with much zeal, the whole banking system, from the bank of the United States, down to the Independent banks. He was willing to begin a reformation any where.

Mr. Long offered an amendment providing, that the state should pay the expenses at which those banks which have not forfeited their charters, have been at, in procuring paper, and going into operation.

This amendment having been advocated by the mover, and opposed by Messrs. Harrison, Hays, and Howard, was rejected, Yeas 9, Nays 69.

Mr. Parker moved a proviso that nothing in the act should affect any Independent Bank which may never have forfeited their charters, which amendment having been advocated by the mover Messrs. J. Emmeison and M. Afee, and opposed by Messrs. Howard and B. Harrison, was rejected—Yeas 22, Nays 51.

Mr. Long offered an amendment providing that the bonus heretofore paid into the treasury by the Independent banks should be returned to them: which was rejected.

The previous question being called for by Mr. Duncan of Lincoln, and carried, the main question was put, and the bill passed, yeas 52, nays 27.

Monday, January 31.

Mr. Underwood, from the committee to whom it was referred, reported a bill from the senate to endow a Seminary, to be established in the county of Owen with an amendment in lieu thereof, providing for the endowment of Seminaries in all the counties now established and hereafter to be established, in which no Seminary has already been endowed, which was adopted, and the rule being dispensed with, the bill thus amended, passed.

Mr. Howard reported a bill to tax Pedlars, which was rejected—Yeas 32, nays 41.

Mr. Daniel, from the committee to whom it was referred, reported a bill declaring void sales made under execution in favor of the bank of the United States, &c. unless that bank will pay a state tax, without amendment, which passed to a third reading.

Mr. Grundy obtained leave to bring in a bill to let out the Penitentiary and the convicts therein, for five years, to the highest bidder.

Mr. Lewis obtained leave to bring in a bill concerning the jurisdiction of justices of the peace.

The resolution concerning the purchase of Munsell's maps, was taken up, and on motion of Mr. M. Afee referred to a select committee.

A bill from the senate concerning the use and occupation of houses and lands, was taken up. This bill gives an action on the case for the use and occupation where there is no written agreement between the parties. It passed to a second reading.

A bill from the senate for the relief of delinquent sheriffs was taken up, and after considerable discussion, passed to a second reading—Yeas 40, nays 32.

A bill from the senate to authorize the people of Bracken and Mason counties to vote for or against the removal of their seat of justice being returned from the house of representatives with an amendment, was laid on the table until the first of July next.

A bill from the house of representatives, authorizing the trustees of the town of Harrodsburg to sell or exchange certain streets, &c. was passed.

The senate disagreed to the amendment of the house of representatives to the bill to provide for the appointment of Commonwealth's attorneys.

The senate disagreed to the amendment of the house of representatives to the resolution fixing a day for the election of trustees for the Transylvania University.

Mr. Underwood read and laid on the table a joint resolution, that the general assembly should meet at their next session at the court house in the town of Harrodsburg, and that the seat of government should remain there until otherwise provided by law.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Worthington, instructing our senators and requesting our representatives [in congress] to use their exertions to procure a repeal of the charter of the bank of the United States, or such an alteration therein as to require the directors to withdraw any branch whenever the legislature of a state in which it may be located shall require it, were committed to a committee of the whole for Friday next.

Mr. Denny offered a resolution for a final adjournment on Friday, the 11th of February; which was taken up.

Mr. King moved to lay the resolution on the table until the 9th of February, which motion was rejected—yeas 36, nays 42.

Mr. Scott moved to lay the resolution on the table for the present, which motion was negatived—yeas 36, nays 47.

After some discussion, the resolution was adopted—yeas 48, nays 28.

Mr. Chilton offered a resolution that no business for the balance of the session should be taken up, out of its order, which was negatived—yeas 7, nays 68.

IN SENATE.

Monday, January 24.

Mr. Mason presented the petition of the Kentucky abolition society, praying that a law may pass to ameliorate the condition of slaves, which was referred to the committee of propositions and grievances.

Mr. White reported a bill to alter the time of holding certain terms of the Henry and Gallatin circuit courts.

Mr. Davidge reported a bill to amend the act incorporating the Lexington and Louisville Turnpike Company.

Mr. Johnson obtained leave to bring in a bill to provide a mode by which the President, Directors, & Co. of the Bank of Kentucky, may adopt Independent Banks as Branches.

Mr. Ewing from the committee to whom it was referred, reported a bill from the house of representatives for the formation of the counties of Christian and Caldwell, with amendments, which were adopted, and the bill passed.

Saturday, January 29.

An act passed allowing further time to locate and survey Seminary lands.

An act passed to repeal in part the law concerning divorces.

Mr. Roper having obtained leave, reported a bill for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Mr. Bledsoe reported a bill to provide for the purchase of books and maps for the use of the members of the legislature and the officers of government, which was laid on the table.

An act passed incorporating the trustees of the Corn-Creek Academy in Gallatin county.

A bill for the benefit of mechanics was committed to a committee of the whole.

Monday, January 31.

Mr. Ewing reported a bill supplemental to the act to establish the county of Trigg, which was passed.

The petition of sundry citizens residing in the southern part of Caldwell county praying a new county, was according to report of the committee of propositions and grievances, rejected.

The senate spent some time in committee of the whole, Mr. Wood in the chair, on the bill concerning executions, and having made some amendments, reported the same to the house.

The bill to authorize the people of Bracken county to vote for or against the removal of their seat of justice being returned from the house of representatives with an amendment, was laid on the table until the first of July next.

A bill from the house of representatives, authorizing the trustees of the town of Harrodsburg to sell or exchange certain streets, &c. was passed.

The senate disagreed to the amendment of the house of representatives to the bill to provide for the appointment of Commonwealth's attorneys.

The senate disagreed to the amendment of the house of representatives to the resolution fixing a day for the election of trustees for the Transylvania University.

Foreign Articles.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The London Gazette of Nov. 18, announces forty four bankruptcies. A London paper observes "this is worse than the average contents of two gazettes in ordinary times."

On the 2d of November, a meeting of "radical reformers" took place at Glasgow. About 30,000 persons were present; they passed through Tron-gate with flags, music, and a cap of liberty carried by a young female. They had also a large broom placed on the top of a pole, with this inscription, "sweep corruption," a cabbage stock, with all the thin portion of the leaves eaten away by insects, and only the radical, with the former supporter of the leaves left; an old tea-pot with some indigenous plants, and below it an inscription of "fine cheap tea without taxation;" a representation of a Manchester woman cutting down her townsmen: Wallace pushing his sword through an enemy of Scottish freedom; a figure, staggering under a load of taxation, with several others, were seen approaching the hustings in all directions, while the people made way for them, and the bearers marched in and deposited their staffs and caps of liberty, and the females sat on and around the hustings. A squadron of cavalry, with two pieces of artillery, were on duty.

The Navy.—The following is a correct return of the ships building, and ordered to be built, in the several dock-yards—

Total—3 of 120 guns, 1 of 106, 2 of 104, 8 of 84, 1 of 80, 6 of 74, 5 of 60, 29 of 46, 13 of 28, 1 of 20, 22 sloops of 10, 6 bombs, 2 cutters.—Grand total, 100.

[Now if we, the United States, were building half so many vessels—what would be said about it?]

The Old King.—A late London paper says—A gentleman who has been in his presence a short time ago, states that the appearance of our aged monarch is the most venerable imaginable. His hair and beard are white as the drifted snow, and the latter flows gracefully over a breast which now feels not the pleasures or the pains of life. When the gentleman saw him, he was dressed in a loose satin robe, lined with fur, sitting in an apparently pensive mood, with his elbows on a table and his head resting on his hands, seeming perfectly regardless of external objects.

FRANCE.

Marshal Grouchy, under the name of lieutenant general count Grouchy, has, by a public decree of the king, been restored to his "rights, titles, rank and honors."

GERMANY.

The grand duke of Baden has issued an ordinance enjoining all public functionaries in his dominions, who sign their names in an illegible manner, through affectation, to write them in future so that they can be read, under the pain of having any document illegibly signed, thrown back on their hands.

ITALY.

Of the number of manuscripts found in the ruins of Herculaneum, and which have been there enclosed during 1696 years, 88 have been unrolled, and are now legible. There are 319 utterly destroyed—24 have been given away as presents. It is hoped, that from 100 to 120 may yet be saved out of 1265 manuscripts that remain to be unrolled and deciphered, by means of a chemical operation, which will cost about 3000l.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

There was an insurrection at Maura, one of these islands, on account of a tax—it was feared that it would become general. The British protecting troops had been sent to quiet the disturbances.

RUSSIA.

London, Nov. 24. A private correspondence informs us, that the emperor Alexander has laid in his vast empire the foundation of a representative government. According to the plan, the civilized parts of the empire, whether in Europe or Asia are to be divided into ten governments, who are to have provincial estates; and these again are to choose a general representation, which is to consist of two houses. We must again plead our want of room for comments.

Extract of a letter dated

LONDON, NOV. 16.

"From and after the 26th ult. the importation here of all hard wheat was prohibited for the space of four months, in which period soft kinds are admitted at the decreased duty of 80 real per alq; this measure as yet has had but little effect on our prices, which, for the best qualities are at from 460 to 500 on board, but holders are beginning to advance, and for prime parcels of Green hard they are asking 550 per alq. on board, but hitherto without any disposals at that rate."

"Indian corn is in no demand; quotations are wholly nominal, and the entire quantity sold during the last month did not exceed 1214 mays."

"Rice is steady, and none of Carolina at market—A moderate cargo, if really good, would now bring \$6 a 6,400, on board, and it at present promises to support this price during winter."

"Beef and Pork are very scarce; the former at \$12,800 a 13,600, and the latter at 22 a 24 per bbl. landed."

"For a cargo of Whale oil from New Bedford, we lately obtained 2 850 per almude, on board, and which rendered a handsome result. Our dealers are for a moment tolerably well supplied, and for a cargo to enter now not more than 2 600 could safely be procured. A parcel however to arrive without previous entries in about a month, would do well; such, however, is our opinion."

"Owing to the yellow fever in the United States, all vessels from your side are only allowed to enter here, and not in any other port of this kingdom, until our general board of health determine according to circumstances, whether the vessel and cargo shall be admitted or not. The orders in this respect are rigorous, vexatious and troublesome, and one vessel from Boston and Labrador, with staves and fish, has already been sent out. We sincerely hope that the cause of this measure is ere now happily at end with you, and that the next arrivals from your side will bring clean bills of health duly certified by the Portuguese consul, whose certificate ought also to be attached to the invoices, stating the oath of the shipper to the cost or value of the articles comprising the cargo."

"Rope-Making Business."

THE subscribers having rented Mr. Hart's Rope Walk for a term of years, with the intention of carrying on the

Rope-Making Business,

In all its various branches, they will give the highest price in CASH for HEMP, delivered at said Walk, where BAPE ROPE, CABLES and TARRED ROPE, of all descriptions, may be had on the shortest notice, warranted of equal quality to any manufactured in the United States. They wish to purchase a quantity of TAR.

MORRISON & BRUCE,

Kentucky Gazette.

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE.
LEXINGTON: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Congress are so earnestly engaged on the Missouri question, that South American affairs have not yet been agitated upon the floor of that body. There is no doubt before the session expires the debates will be rendered immensely valuable by the occupation of the wide and rich field for eloquence which the provincial revolution affords. As far as the laws of our country and the law of nations permit—and we think the bounds very extensive—something should be done in aid of the patriots by the government of the United States—a government, after the features of which, they seem to have modeled their political institutions. Without the necessity of recurring again to the details of the event, the assistance which we received from France, during our glorious struggle for INDEPENDENCE, should be remembered by those who have the resources of the nation in their hands.

The continued successes of the patriots is calculated to fill the bosom of every lover of LIBERTY and of the inherent rights of man, with joy. By advertising to the first page of the GAZETTE, it will be seen that the little navy of the new Republic has been signally victorious. The Royal flotilla in the Apure no longer exists, and in the destruction no loss was sustained by the republican commander. It will also be seen that San Fernando was evacuated by the forces of Ferdinand on the 15th October.

We also present our readers with the Royal official account of the battle of Vargas. It is rather a singular document.—General Barreiro should have waited a few days longer before he wrote it, when the close of the despatch would have been very different; for at the engagement at Boyaca he was made Bolivar's prisoner, and in that character conducted into the capital of New Grenada.

We have never known a greater dearth of European news. There are scarcely any tidings, of any description, from the other side of the Atlantic.

For domestic concerns, we refer to the different heads in our paper. The journal we have compiled from the Argus, and the several letters from Frankfort, furnish the best diary of Legislative operations. What the wisdom of our representatives will do for the relief of the people at large appears yet to be uncertain. It is doubtful whether any happy measure will be adopted. The enthusiastic feeling displayed at the opening of the session on account of the distresses of the country authorised the hope that some prominent step would be taken to prevent enormous sacrifices of property. But with the fall of the commutation law, this hope fled from the minds of many. To use a trite and somewhat vulgar expression, we fear "there are too many new hands at the bellows" this winter to do much good.

We give to-day as correct an account as has come to hand of the recent tremendous fire at Savannah. But few, if any places in America have been visited by that element with more desperate and uncontrollable cruelty.

"We are authorised," says the Frankfort Argus of Wednesday, "to announce Colonel ANTHONY BUTLER (of Logan,) at present a member of the House of Representatives, a candidate for the office of Governor, at the next General Election."

It is believed our opinions concerning this gentleman's worth are well known. His talents are much above the ordinary description; and he is acknowledged on all hands to be a firm, inflexible and undeviating republican. We think it probable no other additional candidate will be announced. The following are the names of the different gentlemen before the public, as solicitors for suffrage, at the August election for the respective offices designated:

FOR GOVERNOR.

WILLIAM LOGAN, of Shelby,
ANTHONY BUTLER, of Logan,
JOHN EMERSON, of Green.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

WILLIAM B. BLACKBURN, of Woodford,
ROBERT EWING, of Logan.

Extract to the Editors, dated

FRANKFORT, FEB. 1.

The property bill was again rejected on Friday, and a twelve months Replevy Law reported. On Saturday, an act to amend the attachment law, and an act to repeal the act establishing the Independent Banks, passed the house of representatives. A number of local bills passed yesterday. Friday the 11th inst. is fixed for adjournment.

Extract to the Editors, dated

FRANKFORT, FEB. 2.

The Governor of Indiana has again demanded the member of the house of representatives from Breckenridge, as a fugitive from justice, for apprehending and bringing away a runaway slave from that state, about two years ago. The first demand was informal. The governor communicated the subject to the house of representatives last week, and it was referred to the committee for courts of justice. The committee on yesterday reported a resolution that the house would not surrender the member to said demand, which was concurred in unanimously. Mr. Rowan, one of our commissioners to settle the boundary line, resigned on Monday. Mr. ROBERT TRIMBLE was yesterday elected in his stead.

No bills of a general nature finally acted on since my last.

Extract to the Editors, dated

FRANKFORT, JAN. 28, 1820.

The property law was postponed indefinitely yesterday, by a majority of a few votes. There are three parties in the house of representatives of nearly equal numbers. The one opposed to all manner of relief—another in favor of relief, in feeling and principle, but too timid to do what they know to be right—the third in favor of relief, and bold in their measures. The first party are led and influenced by artful and influential men. When a measure of relief is proposed, this party unites with the third, for the strongest measures—when matured, and the vote is about to be taken, they excite the alarm of the half way timid men, and by a union with them, defeat it. It is thus by the address of the wily aristocracy, that the republican friends of the people are embarrassed in their attempts at relief. The people will have to watch and scrutinize the conduct of their representatives closer this winter than ever they did. Some of the timid friends of relief are really doing more harm than its open and avowed enemies. Like all go-betweeners, they are alternately made instruments of, by opposing parties. Some of the enemies of relief take high grounds, and have denounced the property law and its advocates, in strong terms. These same gentlemen, while they are willing to see the lands, and negroes, and valuable estates of the country sacrificed; compel the creditors to take bank notes that do not command specie. It would seem as if they had resolved to expose the property of the country to sale, in order that it may be purchased up, by the banks and their favorites.

I fear the people are to expect nothing from the present legislature. It is proper that they should be prepared for the result, and be awakened from the security in which they have been thrown by the 60 days act.

GOVERNOR FINDLAY.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has, this winter, furnished a parallel with that of our own state, in disorder and confusion. Tolerably early in the session an enquiry was instituted into the conduct of the Executive upon charges exhibited, in the form of petition, by some factional enemies to the state administration, among the most prominent of whom was Mr. Binns, the editor of the democratic Press. The subject was referred to a special committee; and several disagreeable and somewhat farcical incidents have marked the progress of the enquiry. Among the rest, on the 12th January Mr. Cox, the counsel for the petitioners, offered an insult to one of the committee—and on the 15th the following statement was made to the house. No order had been taken at our last dates; but it was generally believed that an attachment for contempt would issue against the offender.

"To the honorable House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

"The undersigned, one of the committee appointed by this honorable house to inquire into the official conduct of the Governor of this Commonwealth, conceives it due to the character, honor, and constitutional privileges of the house, to make known the following facts:

"Alexander S. Cox, Esq., had been appointed by the petitioners for the inquiry their counsel, and was received as such by the committee.

"Whilst the committee were in session on the 12th inst. Mr. Todd, a member of the same, addressed the committee on a matter which was before them. Mr. Cox then attempted to address the committee, and was reminded by Mr. Todd, that by a resolution of the committee, which was then in force, he, Mr. Cox, had no right to speak whilst the committee were in consultation, as they then were. On this suggestion by Mr. Todd, Mr. Cox instantly, in a rude and menacing manner, addressed Mr. Todd personally in these words: 'Well, sir, you may take your choice to hear me now, or you shall hear from me at another time and in another manner.'

"Some discussion took place among the members of the committee, and after a short time Mr. Cox again rose, and having made some remarks upon an observation of Mr. Todd, respecting a protest which Mr. Cox and Mr. Binns had thought proper to make against a decision of the committee, he concluded his address by a menace to Mr. Todd to this effect, and nearly in these words: 'I now give notice to that gentleman, that he may expect to hear from me, to answer for what he has said,' evidently meaning, in the opinion of this informant, that he would challenge Mr. Todd to fight a duel with him, and therefore I have considered it a duty to inform this honorable house, that they may take such order as they may think proper.

DAN. DIMMICK.

"January 15, 1820."

THE CALAMITY AT SAVANNAH.

Extract of a letter to the editors of the National Intelligencer, dated

Savannah, Jan. 11, 1820.

"Savannah has been visited by an awful calamity! Nearly one half of the town is laid in ashes! The inhabitants were awakened this morning by the appalling cry of Fire!! The beating of drums, and the firing of alarm guns! All was fright and confusion; and a boisterous wind gave an additional terror to the alarm. The fire proceeded from a lively stable in the south end of the town, and swept every thing before it, in a direct line north, from Montgomery street, between Broughton and Bay streets, including Bay street and the west side of Broughton, until it reached Abercorn street, a distance I should suppose, of nearly three quarters of a mile: when the wind, which had all the time been blowing fresh from the west, abated, and the fire was got under, about 1 o'clock, P. M. after raging with dreadful triumph eleven hours. All previous exertions to stop the devouring element were fruitless. The Market-house, the new Exchange, and the U. S. Branch Bank, are among the numerous victims. The State Bank, the Planters' Bank, and the Episcopal Church, an elegant edifice, miraculously escaped. The

number of tenements destroyed is between three and four hundred. There is not a store or manufactory of any consequence left, save those immediately upon the wharves; in fact, the whole business part of the town is destroyed. The loss of property is estimated, I know not with what accuracy, at three millions of dollars.

"I need not pretend to depict the heart-rending scene occasioned by the cracking of the merciless flames, urged on by a boisterous and vindictive wind, the falling in of roofs, the crushing of walls, and the frantic shrieks of distracted women and children—I shall leave it to your imaginations. Every street and park is filled with goods and houseless women and children.

"P. S. I learn that every thing in the Branch Bank, of value, was saved by timely removal.

Copy of a letter from the Editor of the Savannah Republican, to the Editor of the Charleston City Gazette, dated

"Savannah, Jan. 11, 5 o'clock, P. M.

"DEAR SIR—I have only time to say to you, that our city was this morning, about two o'clock, visited with the greatest calamity that it has ever before met with. At the time mentioned, the appalling cry of FIRE! struck upon the ears of our citizens. It proved to be on the lot belonging to Isaac Fell, in Baptist Church Square. The whole of the buildings were immediately consumed. The wind being high, and blowing directly from the N. W. the full monster continued its ravages until about 12 o'clock this day, when, through the interference of Divine Providence, the wind lulled, and the progress of the flames was checked. Our proud and flourishing Savannah is no more. Thirty years will not make up for this awful calamity.

One Hundred and twenty-four Lots have been stripped of their buildings. I cannot say, at this time how many houses have been consumed; but I know that I shall not be too high in my estimate, when I state three hundred and ninety dwellings are a heap of ashes! It commenced in Baptist Church Square, as I have stated, and consumed every thing from that place to the Square in which the Planters' bank is situated. The whole of the town north of Broughton street to the Bay, is also gone. The Branch Bank of the United States is consumed. The amount of property lost will not fall short of Ten Millions of Dollars. I have not understood yet how the fire originated. We have not a Printing Office in our city to tell this awful tale! Every one is burnt. I have not time to say any thing more to you at present; only to request that you will pardon this scrawl, for it is written among the ruins, and the hurry and bustle of the moment.

Your obedient servant,

FREDERICK S. FELL.

Translation of a letter of the Count de Surville (Joseph Bonaparte) on the subject of the loss of his house by fire.

POINT BREEZE, JAN 8, 1820.

William Snowden, Esq.

Judge & Justice of the Peace, Bordentown.

Sir—You have shown so much interest for me since I have been in this country, and especially since the event of the 4th instant, that I cannot doubt it will afford you pleasure to make known to your fellow citizens, how much I feel all they have done for me on that occasion. Absent myself from my house, they collected by a spontaneous movement on the first appearance of the fire, which they combated with united courage and perseverance, and when they found it impossible to extinguish it, exerted themselves to save all the flames had not devoured before their arrival and mine.

All the furniture, statues, pictures, money, plate, gold, jewels, linen, books, and in short every thing that was not consumed, has been, most scrupulously delivered into the hands of the people of my house. In the night of the fire, and during the next day, there was brought to me, by laboring men, drawers in which I have found the proper quantity of pieces of money and medals of gold, and valuable jewels, which might have been taken with impunity. This event has proved to me how much the inhabitants of Bordentown appreciate the interest I have always felt for them; and shows that men, in general, are good, when they have not been perverted in their youth, by a bad education; when they maintain their dignity as men, and feel that true greatness is in the soul and depends upon ourselves.

I cannot omit, on this occasion, to repeat, what I have said so often, that the Americans are, without contradiction, the most happy people I have known; still more happy, if they understand well their happiness.

MISSOURI QUESTION.

The following preamble and resolves have been adopted in the house of delegates.

The General Assembly of Virginia view with deep regret a proposition now before the Congress of the United States to impose on that portion of citizens inhabiting the Missouri territory, as a condition of their admission into the Union, certain restrictive terms which would not only place the proposed state on an unequal footing with the other states, but violate and degrade the sovereign character in which a people act when they form a constitution or system of government. Should this alarming attempt succeed, the will of Congress is to be substituted for the sovereign will of the people in the Missouri territory, not only in the adoption of their constitution, but to the exclusion of the inestimable right to alter the same hereafter as they

people may deem necessary for their prosperity and happiness. The duty of Congress to refuse any portion of the people an admission into the Union, because they have adopted a constitution incompatible with the principles of republicanism, cannot justify that body in requiring a priori the incorporation of a fundamental and unalterable stipulation, not necessary to guarantee a republican form of government. Nor can the discretion of congress, as to admitting into the Union a territory attached to the United States, justify a demand that the new state shall surrender any part of those sovereign rights which, from the nature of our government, must equally belong to every member of the confederacy.

But, with regard to the Missouri territory, the discretion of Congress is moreover to be regulated in good faith by the treaty of cession; by which the inhabitants are to be incorporated into the Union, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities, of citizens of the United States. No one asserts that the people of the Missouri territory are premature in their demand; and what do they demand? Not merely to be admitted into the Union but to be admitted upon equal terms with the existing states. How else can they enjoy the rights, advantages, and immunities of other citizens of the United States? With what justice, can they be required to surrender their rights under the compact of cession, by a compact with congress?

The constitution does not permit any interference on the part of the general government with the municipal policy of the states, except such as may be produced by laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers expressly granted to that government. All such laws may be enacted by congress. If a power proposed to be exercised be granted by the constitution, a compact with any state for its execution is idle—if not granted, the demand of such a compact is an usurpation. There is no part of the constitution which authorises a compact between congress and a state for the surrender of sovereign rights. How is such a compact to be enforced? Does the state forfeit its sovereign character by an infraction? or is the federal government to compel a performance by violence?

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people." This provision in the constitution reserves the same sovereign rights to all the states, and surely applies as well to the new as to the old states. It is, therefore, only necessary to show that any right belongs to the states, respectively, who were originally parties to the compact, and it follows that the new states must possess precisely the same right. The duties, the powers, the rights of a state, and of course the political significance of the term as used in the constitution, are to be ascertained by reference to that instrument. And it cannot be pretended, that the word is used in a different sense in the clause which gives to congress the power of admitting new members into the confederacy, from that in which it is used, when applied to the original parties. As the same sovereign rights belong to all the states, and the existence of the state governments depends upon the preservation of those rights; an attack upon the sovereignty of one, must be considered as an attack upon the sovereignty of all. The State of Virginia is, therefore, as it regards this subject, united in a common cause with the people of the Missouri territory, and bound to interpose for their defence.

The general assembly of Virginia cannot believe that congress will arrogate to itself a power far beyond the limits of the constitutional charter, involving a flagrant violation of a solemn treaty; of most serious and portentous danger to the sovereign rights reserved to the states; and tending immediately to weaken the strong cement of mutual concession and confidence, in which the foundation of our happy union has been laid. And it is with the most painful regret that they view the agitation of a question calculated to excite feelings eminently hostile to the fraternal affection and prudent forbearance which ought ever to pervade this confederated union.

Resolved, therefore, by the General Assembly of Virginia, That the Congress of the United States have no power under the Federal Constitution, to dictate to the people of the Missouri Territory what principles shall govern them in the formation of their constitution or system of government; or in the adoption of regulations respecting their property; but are simply bound to guarantee to them, (in common with the other states) a republican form of government.

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States are bound in good faith, by the treaty of cession of 1803, to admit the good people of the Missouri territory into the Union upon equal terms with the existing states.

Resolved, That the General Assembly of Virginia will support the good people of Missouri in their just rights and admission into the Union; and will co-operate with them in resisting, manfully, any attempt which Congress may make to impose restraints or restrictions, as the price of their admission, not authorised by the great principles of the constitution of their rights, liberties, or happiness.

Resolved, That the Senators from this state in the Congress of the United States, be instructed, and the representatives requested, to use their best efforts in procuring the admission of

the state of Missouri into the Union, upon the principles contained in the foregoing resolutions, and in resisting any attempt which shall be made in Congress to impose conditions upon the people of Missouri, not warranted by the treaty of cession, and the constitution of the U. States.

Resolved, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be desired to transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to each of the Senators and Representatives from Virginia and the Delegate from the Missouri territory in the present congress, and to the Governor of each state and territory in the Union, with a request that they may be laid before their respective legislatures.

An attempt was made to substitute a request for the proposed instruction to the Senators; but the motion was negatived, by Yeas and Nays—142 to 38.

From the National Intelligencer, Jan. 22.

The Debate on the Missouri Question was resumed yesterday in the Senate by Mr. Pinckney, of Maryland, who, after the disposition of some minor business, took the floor, and spoke until near 3 o'clock, against the proposed Restriction. Before he had concluded his speech, he gave way for a motion to adjourn, and the Senate adjourned to Monday. Mr. P. will, of course, resume his remarks on Monday morning.

In the House of Representatives, but little business was acted on yesterday. After the presentation and reference of petitions, and the reception of one or two reports on private claims, it was found that the interesting debate in the Senate had attracted so many members from their seats as to leave the House without a quorum. A motion to adjourn was negatived by yeas and nays—54 to 19; after which a call of the house was moved, but it was superceded by another motion to adjourn, which succeeded, and the house adjourned about one o'clock.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE CASE FAIRLY STATED.

We have been permitted to copy into our paper the following letter from a gentleman in Massachusetts to his friend in Congress. The sentiments are so candid and liberal, and the opinions, we think, so correct, that it gives us pleasure to present them to our readers.

January 2, 1820.

DEAR SIR—Without knowing what your sentiments are respecting the subject about which so much excitement has been attempted to be made on the public mind, (I mean the Missouri question,) I will take the liberty to express some of the bearings of it on my mind. The term slavery is so abhorrent to the minds of republicans, that wherever it is introduced, it is with difficulty the mind is brought coolly to investigate the subject, and to bring in proposition to feeling. It has, in my opinion, been unfortunate that this question has been agitated, because, whatever may have been the motive of the first movers of it, there can be no doubt that the effect has been to make an excitement unfavorable to the union of these states; and I view it in the same point of light that I heretofore did the cry of Virginia influence; and the natural tendency is, to array one section of the Union against another. I have always been willing to leave this subject to the proper authority, and am totally against a meeting for the purpose of teaching Congress how to act. Let them exert every power they have to prevent the introduction of slaves into the United States, but it is very questionable whether any constitutional right exists to deprive the citizens of that district of the right to frame their Constitution in their own way, so that it comports with the national compact; and why should we deprive those citizens who live in Maryland, &c. and who have that species of property, and of evil, if you please, from emigrating with them to that territory.

If, indeed, the people of that district should not please to admit themselves to hold slaves, then others would not complain; but I did not intend to discuss this question, but only to say that I am happy to find many old fashioned Republicans, (and the number is increasing as the subject is more canvassed) who very much regret a subject has been agitated which may tend materially to weaken the bands which unite us. I hope the vote will not shew it to be a question which will literally array the North against the South and to make hostile to each other those whose real interest it is to be united. The national compact was a compromise of interest and principle, and the spirit of compromise ought still to exist. Excuse the liberty taken, and believe me to be your friend and obedient servant.

30 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Fayette county, 3 miles from the mouth of Jack's Creek, a NEGRO MAN named KIT—he is about 5 feet 7 inches high, 22 years of age, dark complexion, lame in his left ankle, of a low speech, proud carriage—he has a wife in Winchester at Mr. D. Taliaferro's. He can write his own pass. Thirty Dollars reward will be given for said Negro if taken out of the state, and secured so that I get him, or Ten Dollars if apprehended in the state.

THOMAS BARNES.

February 4th, 1820—5*5t

Dancing School.

MR. DARRAC.

RESPECTFULLY informs those young Gentlemen who may feel desirous of learning the polite art of Dancing, that an EVENING SCHOOL will be opened expressly for their convenience, on Tuesday and Friday nights, from 6 until 9 o'clock, in each week. Application to be made to Mr. Darrac, 3-4

Cash for Mustard Seed.

The subscriber gives the Highest price in Cash, for clean Brown MUSTARD SEED. Which he Manufactures in the best manner for Table use. FARMERS will find it their interest to preserve the seed, and the public to be supplied.

N. PRENTISS.

N. B. Cash for empty Mustard Bottles. Lex. Feb. 4—5-6m—82*

Auction and Commission House, Cheapside.

JAMES ANDERSON & CO.

HAVE succeeded SHIREVE & COMBS in the above business. They will pay the strictest attention to SALES AT AUCTION, and will exert themselves to effect a speedy disposition of such Goods as may be entrusted to them on consignment.

THEY HAVE NOW ON HAND FOR SALE, 20 Tons SWEDISH IRON, assorted COFFER, by the barrel HERRINGS, by the barrel Dates, Prunes and Cigars, by the box 1-2 Pint Tumblers, by the box Wire Sives, assorted Files, assorted HARDWARE, assorted Sets Liverpool Dining Ware Writing Paper & Irish Quills Rice, by the barrel Candles, Transparent Windsor and Rose SOAP, by the box BRANDY, by the keg J. Spirit, N. E. RUM, and WHISKEY Lexington, Jan. 25, 1820—4-2t

Green River & Missouri LANDS.

WILL be given in exchange for MERCHANDISE, on such terms as will make it a profitable investment. Apply to LESLIE COMBS, Lexington, or ALEXANDER POPE, Louisville.

Jan. 21—3*3m

50 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, at the mouth of Hickman, on the Kentucky river, on Thursday night the 6th inst. a

Large Dark Bay HORSE.

Ten years old, 16 hands high, shod all round, trots and paces, one hind foot white, a small star in the forehead, the top of his head rubbed with the bridle, remarkable heavy made and tolerable high carriage.

Also, a Bay MARE.

About the same color, with a small star in her forehead, natural trotter, eight years old, rubbed with the harness very much. Any person apprehending and delivering the thief and horses to the subscriber near Georgetown Ky. or securing them so that I can get them, shall receive the above reward, or twenty-five dollars for the horses and all reasonable charges paid.

JOHN I. JOHNSON.

January 15, 1820—3-3

A list of Balances

DUE NO. 7. CHEAPSIDE. IS made up, to the 31st day of Dec. 1819, which the proprietor is extremely anxious should be settled, either with cash or due bills. He thinks it unnecessary to say he wants the money, he would merely refer those concerned to their own feelings on such an occasion.

Notice.

THE person who took from Mr. DARRAC'S BALL ROOM on the night of the 4th inst. a SILVER PLATED CANDLE STICK, is requested to return it immediately. January 28th 1820.

POPLARS.

THE season approaches for setting out these beautiful trees; any quantity can be obtained on application at my Garden. Those who wish to ornament their grounds, may select any size to suit their purposes.

JOHN FOWLER.

Jan. 28, 1820—4t

Notice.

THE firm LOWRY & CLARK is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all those indebted are requested to come forward and settle accounts, or else they will, without reserve, be put into the hands of an officer for collection.

JOHN LOWRY,

WM. CLARK.

THE BUSINESS HEREAFTER, WILL BE CONDUCTED BY

J. Lowry, W. Clark & T. W. Lowry, UNDER THE FIRM OF John Lowry & Co.

They have always on hand HATS of the newest fashion, which they will sell upon the usual terms.

January 1, 1820—2t

To John Spence and Mary his wife, late Mary Tebb, Thomas Triplett and Margaret his wife, late Margaret Tebb, Ann F. Tebb and Thomas Tebb, Fouché Tebb, Willoughby Tebb and Samuel Tebb, heirs of Willoughby Tebb, deceased, who was sole heir at law to John Tebb, deceased.

Jesse L. Holeman and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Masterson, Thomas Peniston and Sally his wife, late Sally Masterson, William Scandrett and Mary his wife, late Mary Masterson, Wesley P. Masterson, Lucy Masterson and Eleanor Masterson, heirs at law of Richard Masterson, dead, and George Evans,

Take Notice.

THAT on the 28th day of February next, at the Court-house in Lexington, I shall take the depositions of Gen. Thomas Rodley, Gen. James Taylor and Capt. Thomas Young; and on the first day of March next, and also on the second Saturday in March next, at the Court house in Washington, I shall take the depositions of Gen. Henry Lee, David Blackard, William Beckly, and Peter Lee, as evidence in the suit in chancery, depending in the Madison Circuit Court, in which I am complainant and you are defendants.

JOHN FOWLER.

January 28th, 1820—4-4t

JUST RECEIVED.

10bbls. brown SUGAR, Of a fair quality, for Sale by the Barrel only—Apply to M. J. NOVELL.

January 14—2

COLOGNE WATER.

500 Bottles of this admirable water, just received and for sale by JAMES M. PIKE, who considers no other recipe than necessary to take to assure the public that it is of the genuine French importation. Cheapside, No. 7, July 21—30t

Poetry.



FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"FRIENDSHIP."

Say what is friendship but a name.
"Goldsmith."

Say what is friendship but a thing,
Composed of fulsome toys;
A kind of witch that sonnets sing,
Her victims to decoy.

O what is friendship but a breeze,
Or puff of idle air,
That leads us on by slow degrees,
To haggard black despair.

And who would friendship's worth maintain,
If once they knew her art,
Inflicts ten thousand torturing pains,
To rend the feeling heart.

Friendship's deceit and "false as hell,"
And casts her victims down,
In dismal dark and murky cell,
Where only grief is found.

How oft we see among the gay,
When giddy fortune smiles,
When tinkling mirth around them play,
And every hour beguiles.

The rich, the fair, the great and proud,
Their kind attendance ay,
And to the world proclaim aloud,
That friendship ne'er will decay.

But let misfortunes intervene,
Or adverse times prevail,
Soon friendship draws her cursed screen
And spreads her treacherous sail.

And flits away on wings of time,
To some far distant land,
And seeks new victims from mankind,
To betray them with her wand.

This friendship I myself have known;
But hope I never may
By dire misfortune 'gain be thrown
Within her cursed way.

There was a time when even I
By fortune's smiles was blest,
With wealth and pleasure seated by—
Was by a friend caressed.

But ah! too soon the bubble burst,
And prov'd what's called a friend,
Just makes a man completely curst,
And hastens on his end.

Then 'way with friendship, 'way afar
Beyond the rays of light;
For 'tis a false deluding star,
That points to endless night.

O what is friendship but a thing,
Composed of fulsome joy;
A kind of witch that sonnets sing,
Her victims to decoy.

EDGAR.

ORIGINAL ENTERPRISE.

Particulars of a voyage made by Capt. Hadlock, in the brig Retriever, of Castine, to procure a cargo of Ice.

Sailed from Castine Aug. 18th from Labrador coast. Run the shore down for the purpose of finding an ice island. Saw several which were too large. Sept. 12th, anchored near and fastened to an island grounded in about 40 fathoms. Commenced cutting and leading ice. A gale coming on, weighed and made a harbor lat. 53, 30. When the gale subsided, another island drove in near us, a- alongside of which we anchored, the island having got aground in 30 fathoms. The island rolled very much, and by our cutting on one side, when nearly loaded it rolled heavily from us, and a prong 20 or 30 feet from the body of the island lifted the brig about six feet, and set her a-leaking, so that one pump was kept going. Expected to have to discharge and abandon the undertaking, but in the course of a day or two she began to tighten, and we continued to proceed in loading from the same island—completed and sailed for St. Pierre, Martinique, and arrived at the close of October. The vessel being very leaky, and owing to the time of the year, lost a little before we arrived; but if the vessel had not been leaky should have carried in the whole cargo. The dangers and difficulties attending the undertaking were great, on account of the height of the island above water, their unsteadiness, and various plans for getting ice. The only one by which we could succeed was to send part of the crew on the island, and get off large lumps with crow bars and axes, precipitate them into the sea, and afterwards hoisting them on board from the salt water. Captain Hadlock undertook the voyage under an arrangement with the gentleman who has the privilege of supplying Martinique with ice. The tide stock falling short, Captain Hadlock was employed to attempt to obtain a cargo in the above manner, on condition that he was to have a certain sum, whether he succeeded or not. The Retriever arrived in Port-au-Prince on Sunday, from Martinique.

Bos. Daily Adv.

To all whom it may Concern!!

ALL those having claims of any description against the subscriber, will please present them immediately, as he intends starting for the Missouri territory between the 15th and 20th of next month. He may be found at his father's, Joseph Evans, near Flemingsburg, Ky.

JOHN T. EVANS.

Blank Deeds,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Malt Liquors.

GEORGE WOOD, has now for sale, at the LEXINGTON NEW BREWERY,

Porter and Beer.

And will in a short time, have PALE BEER ready for market, all brewed in the most celebrated London mode, as taught him by Richard Flinders, esq. of Albion, Illinois, during his stay in this place.

Draft Porter, \$8 per barrel
Bottled do. 14 per dozen
Beer 7 per barrel
Do. 34 per half barrel
Do. 75 cents per jar of 34 gallons delivered at the Brewery.

Pale Ale, 9 per barrel
Do. 2 per dozen.

The Jars will be found well adapted for small families, they are constructed so as to draw off the liquor with a crane.

CASH will be paid for BARLEY at the highest price.

"Mr. Flowers acquired his knowledge of Brewing, at Whitbread's Brewery, London, and was afterwards long extensively engaged in the trade."

Lexington New Brewery, Dec. 27—53tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have determined to decline selling BOOKS and STATIONARY on CREDIT in future. To avoid the sacrifice of feeling which will be made by a personal refusal, they confidently trust that no person will make application for credit after the appearance of this advertisement. Were it necessary to assign a reason for adopting this measure, they would state, that the extensive credits which they have heretofore given, and the great want of punctuality on the part of those credited, have already involved them in considerable difficulties. They have but two alternatives, either to decline crediting, or to give up business.

James W. Palmer,
Wm. W. Worsley.

Lexington Ky. December 28, 1819—53tf

Public Notice.

THE subscriber will give for HOGS, delivered either gross or neat, at Lexington, on the Kentucky river, a liberal price. He will give 50 Cents per Bushel for WHEAT—40 Cents per Gallon for WHISKEY; and One Dollar per Bushel for PEAS or BEANS, delivered at the above place.

JAMES JOHNSON.

Great Crossings, Dec. 1819—49tf

Asa Blanchard,

REPAIRS WATCHES and CLOCKS of every description in the best manner. He keeps constant on hand, a large assortment of the best

Silver Ware, Watches & Jewelry, Steel Chains & Keys, Patent Time Pieces,

Also, Masonic Breastpins.

Made in the strongest and neatest manner. All of which will be sold as low as any in the state, of the same quality. Opposite the Ky. Branch Bank of Lexington.

September 9.—77tf

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post-office at Danville, Va. Ky. on the 31st Dec. 1819, which if not taken out in three months, will be returned to the General Post-office as dead letters—

John Anderson John Burks
James Adams James Royce
Robert Bryan Elizabeth Beadles
Munford Hall Peter Ranter
Peter Bettes George Brown
Wm. Black John Bell
Thomas Bingham Samuel T. Beall
John Bright Rice Beadles
Deread Bowling David Burgen
John Bailey John Boyle

A. C. Caldwell 2
Rev. J. P. Campbell
Nathaniel G. Carr 3
Mrs. Cleary
Abraham Chaplain

Samuel Davenport
George D. Davis
Samuel Engleman
Andrew Elder
Andrew Embree
David England

John Fry
Stephen Fisher
Lucy Gooch
Gilmore esq.

Harlan Harlan
Vevay Husbands
Isaac E. Holt 2
G. C. Harlan
Jacob Holderman

Harlevill Knight
Edward Klinesmith
Wm. May
James Martin
Thomas H. Maddox
John Marshall
Wm. Mullican
Geo. or Jno. G. Minor
Wm. S. Miller
Thomas M. Roberts

John A. Pulliam
John Quigley
Fayette Roane
Abraham Rependen
Robert Row
John Rochester
Evan Rogers
Hanson Rush

Wm. Southern 2
Eliza Smith
Joseph Stewart
John Spears
John Speed

James Tilford
Samuel Trower
Davis Thompson 2
Andrew Tadlock

Edmond Waggoner
John Wilkerson
Wm. Wilson
Joseph A. Woodson
Phebe Warren

DANIEL BARBEE, P. M.

Danville, January 9, 1820—2

Blank Checks.

JUST printed and for sale at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, CHECKS on the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Lexington, in books, or by the quire. Also, checks on the United States Branch and the Lexington Branch Banks.

May 29—tf

Lexington Brass, Iron & Bell



CONTINUES to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in the town of Lexington, second door below the Theatre, Water street, where all kinds of

Brass and Iron Work for Machinery &c.

May be had on the shortest notice. Also, will be kept on hand BELLS for Taverns, Houses and Horses; refined Wagon, Carriage and Gigg BOXES; Hatter's and Tailor's and FLAT IRONS; Scale Weights and Woffle Irons; Gun Mountings and Clock Castings; Rivets and Still Cocks with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Lexington, June 18, 1819—53tf

10,000 lbs. IRON,

1500 lbs. WOOL in fleece, A small invoice of GOODS, PRINTING PAPER and FULLER'S BOARDS, &c.

To be sold at 1, 2, and 3 years credit; payment made secure.

A NUMBER OF NEGROES,

Men, Women, Boys and Girls, to be hired the ensuing year.

WILL S. DALLAM.

Nov. 25.—48tf

WOOL.

WANTED, a quantity of clean washed as sorted WOOL. Apply at the Fayette Cotton Factory.

Also, a quantity of HOGS' LARD.

POSTLETHWAITE, BRAND & Co.

Sept. 30, 1819—40tf

For Sale or to Hire,

A NEGRO MAN,

WHO has been used to driving a team and working on a farm for several years; but has recently been employed as a waiter in a Tavern. His character for industry, sobriety and honesty, is indisputable, and the owner's reason for selling him is on account of his leaving the state, and the man having a wife and family, from whom he does not wish to part. A long credit will be given.

Apply at this Office.

August 5, 1819—52tf

"Don't give up the Ship."

AS the pleasure to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has again opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, in the Brick house on Short-street, opposite his former stand. Although his loss by the late fire was considerable, yet he has used the utmost exertions to prepare himself for the comfortable accommodation of those who may favor him with their custom.

Lexington, Dec. 5, 1819—49tf

N. B. A few gentlemen can be accommodated with boarding, on reasonable terms.

WESTERN-HOTEL,

NO. 238, MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Sign of Gen. Washington.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken that well known establishment in Market st. next door to the Post-office Mail Stage Office, and lately occupied by Mr. George Volz. To those who have been accustomed to resort to this house, it is unnecessary to point out its superior advantages. For the information of others, however, he deems it proper to state that this situation is central, high, healthy and convenient to business; an extensive range of backbuildings, consisting of lodging rooms, afford a fine view of the city to the eastward, and admit of a free and uninterrupted circulation of air, and what will give them a decided preference in the opinion of many, is the attachment thereto of balconies, so constructed as not only to afford pleasant promenades, but easy means of escape in the event of necessity from any sudden alarm of fire. The great western Stages start every morning from the door, and on the premises is one of the best Livery Stables in the city, conducted by Mr. John Tomlinson, where travellers' horses will be faithfully attended to. With these advantages, and some further improvements now making, added to his own unremitted exertions to please, the Subscriber confidently hopes for, and very respectfully solicits, a share public patronage.

R. SMITH.

Printers of the Lexington Gazette, Lexington, Ky.; Pittsburgh Gazette, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Western Spy, Cincinnati, Ohio, will please insert this advertisement once a week for three months, and forward their bills for payment to the Office of the "The Union, &c." No. 50, Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Aug. 11, 1819—38-3mo.

Dancing Academy.

JOHN DARRAC,

(Professor of Dancing.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he will commence a new quarter on THIS DAY, 26th inst.

Persons desirous of being instructed, are requested to make immediate application to J. Darrac, at his Ball Room, or at Mr. Wickliffe's Inn.

Cotillion Parties,

Will take place every SATURDAY EVENING, where the ladies are respectfully invited. Gentlemen are requested to procure tickets of admittance from Mr. Deverin, or J. Darrac, as none will be admitted without.

Nov. 26, 1819—48-6t

Replevin Bonds,

SALE FOR AT THIS OFFICE.

COTTON YARNS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED OF CHARLES WILKINS, ESQ. THE

Manufacturing Establishment,

(Late the Property of Mr. Lewis Sanders,) IN the neighborhood of Lexington, and having, at considerable expense, repaired the Machinery &c. announce to the public, that the Factory is now in complete operation, and that they are ready to supply orders with COTTON YARNS of superior quality, and of all Numbers and Sizes.

Merchants who purchase to sell again, will be allowed a discount, that will make YARNS as low as those purchased to the Eastward. They therefore confidently expect the patronage of Western Merchants.

JOHN POSTLETHWAITE,
JOHN BRAND,
ELISHA WARFIELD,
JOHN TILFORD.

TRADING UNDER THE FIRM OF POSTLETHWAITE, BRAND & Co.

Fayette Cotton Factory, Sept. 20, 1819.

N. B. YARNS are deposited at the Stores of E. WARFIELD, and TILFORD, TWO TIER & Co. Lexington, and for sale at reduced prices, where orders being left will be promptly attended to.

P. B. & Co.

Take Notice

THE halves of seven Notes for \$100 each, of the Bank of the United States, payable at the Lexington and Louisville Branches, were put in the Post-office at Lexington, Ky. addressed to the subscriber, on 12th February last, and have miscarried. The other halves transmitted by a subsequent mail, have been received. Those missing are endorsed payable to my order by STANDISH FORDE.

A. No. 393, payable to J. Morrison, Lexington branch.

" 340, do. do. do. \$100

" 303, do. do. do. 100

" 293, do. do. do. 100

" 177, Louisville branch, 100

" 248, J. Morrison, Lexington branch, 100

" 249, do. do. do. 100

JOHN DUBARRY.

Philadelphia, Oct. 1819—45-10t

TO THE LADIES.

Mrs. Plimpton,

Has just received from New York and Philadelphia, an elegant assortment of

Leghorn, Gimp, Chip and Straw BONNETS;

LIKEWISE AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF Fancy Articles, Jewelry and Silver Ware.

All of which will be sold as cheap as can be purchased in the Western country. Opposite the Gazette Office, Main street.

Lexington, 3d June, 181. 23tf

Garden Seeds.

JUST received, a fresh and General Assortment of CHOICE SEEDS, on Main-street, next door below Mr. Logan's Currying Shop, at the Oil Cloth Factory, where also may be had

Travelling Cloaks & Hat Covers, Warranted, or any other article in the above line—Also, on hand a large assortment of

Ready Made Cloathes.

Which will be sold on reasonable terms.

T. HICKEY.

January 14th, 1820—2

Cash for Barley.

GEORGE WOOD, will give the highest price CASH in hand, for BARLEY of good quality at

The Lexington New Brewery.

Enquiry may be made of Dr. Elisha Warfield or Mr. John Brand.

October 1.—40tf

For Sale or to Rent,

A COTTON FACTORY,

Containing 108 Spindles & 3 Carding Machines.

WITH every necessary appurtenance, all in good order and ready for immediate business. This property is fitted up in a good brick house, located in a valuable and convenient part of the town, and will be sold separately or with the house to suit the purchaser. Terms liberal, both as to price and time of payment; and we believe that we can accept without presumption, that no place in Kentucky would better support an establishment of its size than Versailles, where there is a regular and increasing demand for Cotton Yarns. Apply to

R. & W. B. LONG.

Versailles, Feb. 5—tf

10 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED between the 4th and 10th of July last, from the subscriber, living in Lexington, Ky. a GREY HORSE, with a dark mane, short dock and switch tail, dark legs, dish face, and full eyes. He is fourteen and a half hands high, or upwards, to the best of my recollection, between six and seven years old; was untamed when he left here. He is supposed to have been raised in the neighborhood of Lexington.

The subscriber will give TEN DOLLARS reward to the person who shall deliver said Horse to him in Lexington, and pay all reasonable expenses.

FRANCIS KRICKEL.

December 10, 1819—50tf

The Subscriber's

SCHOOLS will recommence on Monday the 3d of January, 1820. In the Academy connected with the elementary School, will be taught the Latin and Greek Languages, in addition to the subjects heretofore taught. Every endeavor will be made to lay the basis of a solid and substantial education, and to prepare Students for the University.

J. P. ALDRIDGE.

December 30—53-6t

5000 pounds Hogs' Bristles.

THE highest price in Cash, will be given for 5000 lbs. of clean combed HOGS' BRISTLES, at the Brush Manufactory of the subscriber, on Main-street, two doors below the Post-Office.

JOHN LOCKWOOD.

Lexington, Dec. 24, 1819—52-3t

Just Published,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

THE SPEECH

OF

JESSE BLEDSOE, ESQ.

ON THE SUBJECT OF

Banks and Banking.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

ALMANACKS,

For Sale at the GAZETTE OFFICE.

SALT.

THE Subscribers have just Received,

A quantity of Salt,

For sale at TWO DOLLARS per bushel, by the Barrel.

HIGGINS & PRITCHETT.

August 12, 1819—53tf

20 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen from the subscriber about the 3d inst. an IRON GREY MARE, about 6 years old last spring; she paces trot and canter remarkably well, has been injured in foaling, which is a very noted mark, with some saddle spots on her back. She is about sixteen hands high. The above reward of \$20 will be given for the mare and thief, and 10 dollars for the mare alone, delivered to the subscriber living on Hickman creek, Jessamine county.

JACOB TODDUNTER.

January 14th, 1820—2tf

HEMP.

THE HIGHEST PRICE CASH IN HAND,

Given for Hemp,

Delivered at the Rope Walk formerly the property of JAMES KERNS, dec'd. on Water-street.

HENRY WATT.

Lexington, February 5, 1819—tf

United States of America,

Seventh Circuit Court, } sct.
Kentucky District. }
November Term, 1818.

Alexander Cranston & Co.—compts.

against

John P. Schatzell, &c.—defts.

IN CHANCERY.

JOHN H. HANNA, Clerk of the Seventh Circuit Court of the United States in and for the District of Kentucky, do hereby certify that the order of injunction awarded herein, restraining the defendant Schatzell from disposing of the effects of the